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Pursuant to the above law, the importation into Denmark from the ports of Portugal of the following articles is prohibited.

Rags, used wadding, crass wool, paper shavings, hair, hides, used bags, carpets, embroideries, fresh offals, hoofs, wool, and raw silk; also used linen, used wearing apparel, and bedclothes, except when these articles constitute personal baggage, in which case they must be disinfected under public supervision.

(a) Quarantine is at present in force against the city of Alexandria and the ports of Portugal.

(b) The provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of July 2, 1880, at present applies to the following places: The remaining ports of Egypt, the ports on the Red Sea, and ports of Tonkin and Cochín China, including the Dutch East India colonies.

(c) The importation of rags and crass wool from the places mentioned under *b* is prohibited except when accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been carbolized or washed and heated to 80° Celsius. From these places the importation of used linen, used wearing apparel, and used bedclothes is also prohibited, except as baggage, or in case the consignee (receiver) attests by affidavit that the goods are imported in consequence of the owner's change of domicile. Such goods, when imported as above, are withheld until disinfected under public supervision.

The same regulations regarding importation apply to the city of Alexandria as apply to the ports of Portugal.

This decree takes immediate effect.

RUMP.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, *August 18, 1899.*

#### GERMANY.

#### *Enteric (?) fever in Pforzheim.*

KEHL, BADEN, GERMANY, *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to report to you as follows: Situated within this consular district is the city of Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, having, according to the census of 1895, a population of 33,345, which, it is stated, has increased since then at a high rate. The city is famous for its peculiar industry, the manufacture of low-priced jewelry and bijouteries.

The city of Pforzheim has been visited nearly regularly every four or five years by a typhus epidemic which lasted always for some months, especially during hot summers, and, while it did not usually cause many deaths, it spread in different parts of the city.

The last epidemic of this kind occurred in 1897, and it having been ascertained then that the use of well water, and the more or less filthy condition of the streets was the cause of the sickness, the city council decided to put in a system of sewerage throughout the whole city and to erect city waterworks. Both enterprises were started without delay; the sewerage system is finished to about three-fourths, and also the waterworks are nearly completed at the present time.

Some time in June this year the typhus again made its appearance in the city named, and it is stated officially that from the 20th of that month up to August 25 there have been reported 60 cases of that disease, 2 of them having proved fatal. That the situation was considered critical can be judged by the fact that the order for the billeting of troops, which was to take place in the city on account of the big military maneuvers in the vicinity, has been rescinded.

Respectfully, yours,

MAX J. BAEHR,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Quarantine regulations at Hamburg on account of plague.*

[Inclosure from U. S. consul at Hamburg—Translation.]

NOTIFICATION OF THE SENATE—REGULATION FOR THE SANITARY POLICE CONTROL OF ALL SEAFARING SHIPS IN THIS HARBOR.

HAMBURG, *September 7, 1899.*

For the prevention of a possible introduction of a case of plague, the senate, according to paragraph No. 2, of the harbor law of June 2, 1898, decrees as follows:

All officers and crews of ships entering Hamburg are not allowed to leave their ship, before the examination by the quarantine doctor or one of his assistants, as prescribed by paragraph No. 18, of the harbor regulations of June 30, 1897, has taken place. The first examination will take place immediately after the ship has been moored and also even after nightfall if necessary.

The harbor police are required to prevent any transgression of this regulation.

According to paragraph 19 of the harbor regulations, such persons suffering from contagious diseases, such as fever, cholera morbus, eruptions of the skin, or scurvy are not allowed to leave the ship without examination, as well as permission of the quarantine doctor.

Any disregard of this law is punishable, according to paragraph No. 38 of the harbor laws, with a fine of 150 marks or six weeks imprisonment.

Given in the meeting of the senate, Hamburg, September 6, 1899.

GREECE.

*Quarantine information.*

ATHENS, GREECE, *August 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that under date of August 24, 1899, the Greek minister of foreign affairs has notified the United States legation here of the following changes in the quarantine regulations of Greece, viz: (1) All merchandise arriving at Grecian ports from Crete shall be admitted without disinfection or delay; (2) All arrivals at Grecian ports from Portugal shall undergo a strict quarantine of eleven days, not counting the time consumed in the passage; and importation of merchandise from Portugal is prohibited from and after August 14, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL E. MCGINLEY,  
*Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Maritime sanitary order No. 10.*

[Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

ROME, *August 25, 1899.*

The existence of bubonic plague on the east coast of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique being officially reported, all ports of the said Portuguese colony of Mozambique, situated on the Indian Ocean, are declared infected with bubonic plague, and all arrivals from the same are subject to maritime sanitary measures.

BERTOLINI,  
*Minister.*

JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *July 20, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the half year ended June 30, 1899, I have officially inspected vessels bound for ports in the United States, 81 in number, or an average of one every two and one-fifth days.